THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XII., Nº. 587. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* is this day assumed by MR. SAMUEL MOSSMAN.
Shanghai, 5th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

BRITISH CONSULATE, KANAGAWA,
6th September, 1861.

Estate of ROBERT W. CLARKE, *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them on or before the 30th October, 1861.
F. HOWARD VYSE,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
20oc

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late JAMES S. AYERS, *of Shanghai, Pilot.*

THE Undersigned, in virtue of Letters of Administration granted by H. M Consular Court at Shanghai, requests that claims against the above Estate may be sent in to him for adjustment on or before the 31st day of October, 1861, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.
C. TREASURE JONES,
Administrator,
26oc Shanghai, 28th September, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT N. SHEARER is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MR. FREDERICK JENKINS is this day authorised to sign our Firm.
HOWARD & Co.
12ja Shanghai, 12th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned, will from this date be carried on under the Style or Firm of WHEELOCK & Co.

MR. PETER WILLIAM LACY is this day, admitted a Partner in the Cargo Boat Business.
J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
14de Shanghai, 2nd September, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. EDWARD HARRISON is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. PETER W. LACY in our Cargo-boat business ceases from this day.
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 31st, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALBERT L. FREEMAN in our firm ceased on the 1st instant.

The business will be continued under the same time as heretofore.
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 17th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the late ABRAHAM HOWARD in our Firm ceased on the 15th instant.

All parties indebted to or having claims against his Estate are requested to hand them in for settlement to
HOWARD & Co.
26oc Shanghai, 25th July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.
LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.
RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR J. TRUELSEN is authorised to sign my name per procuration.
J. BOHSTEDT.
6ma Ningpo, 27th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.
WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. EDWARD PEREIRA in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1858, and that of MR THOMAS COATES LESLIE on the 30th June 1860.
DENT & Co.
14de Hongkong, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from 1st October next, be carried on under the style and firm of MACKELLAR & Co.

Mr. WILLIAM GRANT GORDON is authorised to sign the said firm per procuration.
J. MACKELLAR.
5ja Hankow, 30th September, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from the 1st of October next be carried on under the style of RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.
RICHARD DUDLEY.
20de Hankow, 19th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.
J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.
HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between CHAS. GRANT and HY. MELLER at Tien-tsin, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.
Tien-tsin, September 15th, 1861.

WITH reference to the above, the Undersigned begs to notify that he has established himself at this Port, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT and AUCTIONEER.
HENRY MELLER.
26oc Tien-tsin, September 16th, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.
THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.
JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.
6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.
THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*
THOMAS B GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*
JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.
CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself here as *a Public Silk Inspector.*
J. M. JAQUEMOT.
28de Yokohama, 28th August, 1861.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSSELL PHIPPS & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow,* Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq , *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company......	„ $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, and Shanghai, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Singapore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum* ; ¼ *per cent for* 3 *months,* and ½ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*
HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.
(St. Péray Mousseux), in 2 dz. c. *a* ₩ dz. T. 10
(Perrier & Jouet), ... 1 „ „ 10
Pale Sherry.
(Miss & Co.), ... 2 „ „ 7
(Lopes Villegas), ... 2 „ „ 7
(Other Brands), ...3 & 2 „ „ 7
Port................... 3 „ „ 8
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

J, & C. WHITE & Co.'S

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea., Tls. 8 per doz
Pale Brandy „ 1 „ „ 9 „
Claret „ 2 „ „ 10 „
29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (due notice will be given of day of sale), the following Lots of LAND, viz:—

LOT 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot, No. 117*a*, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.

LOT 2—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.

LOT 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.

The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.

Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 2nd October, 1861.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the American Bund, formerly occupied by the French Minister, with extensive Out-houses which could be converted into a Godown if required.

Also, about ten Maow of Land behind, suitable for Coal or Timber Storage and on which Godowns would be erected if sufficient inducement were offered. Apply to
T. F. SILLAR.
tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.
J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THERE are now in Simon's Bay and Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, PATENT SLIPS in first rate working order, capable of taking vessels of 2,000 Tons, where every facility can be obtained and repairs done on reasonable terms.
18ja October 19, 1861.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE.

BOATS "*Underwriter,*" "*Sea Dog,*" and "*Snake.*"

All orders for Pilots promptly attended to.
Office at
MESSRS. MACKENZIE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.
Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
46, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

JOHN L. ROBERTS & CO.,
Auctioneers of Damaged Goods and General Commission Agents.
Office and Sales Room
AT
Messrs. REIMER & Co.'s.
tf October 7, 1861.

HOOPER, FRIPP & Co.,
Forwarding & General Commission Agents.
32 GREAT ST. HELENS,
LONDON.
E. C.
26oc 30th September, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
28de Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

KEPPELL & Co.,
NAGASAKI.
Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship-Chandlers, &c., &c.
Vessels of all sizes hove down, caulked, coppered, &c., &c., &c., at reasonable rates.
Spars made at the shortest notice, and all work guaranteed.
tf

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Charles W. Gribble,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
OFFICE IN TEMPLE ROAD,
at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 You-hun.
18se Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

WHEELOCK & CO.,
Auctioneers General Commission Agents, and Proprietors of
CARGO BOATS.
Office in Mission Road (rear of Messrs. Russell & Co.),
and Godown in North Gate Street.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A Book containing the English, French, American, Russian, Dutch and Portuguese Treaties, with China and Japan. Price for Single Copies Tls. 5 each.

North-China Herald Office,
tf October 16th, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. E. BEHRE has been authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
o Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.

HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District,
1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves in business at this port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the style or firm of CAMERON & Co.

WILLIAM CAMERON.
R. H. WOODWARD.
36ja Kiukiang, 21st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WANTED, by the Committee of the Shanghai Library, THREE ROOMS for a term of Six Months, with the option of continuing the lease until the end of the year.

Entrance required on the 1st January, 1861.

Apply to the Secretary,
T. F. BALLANCE.
o Shanghai, 25th October, 1861.

WANTED.

BY the Advertiser, a Young Man, just arrived from Japan, a SITUATION as Godown or Store-keeper. Speaks the Japanese language, and has no objection to go to any Port in China or Japan.

Address W. Z., at the *North China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1861.

FOR RENT.

From 1st January next,

THE PREMISES immediately adjoining the *North-China Herald* Office. Will be put in complete repair.

Enquire *North-China Herald* Office.
o Shanghai, 25th October, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

LATEST DATES.

England,...	......Aug. 26	Hankow,	.........Oct. 21
Hongkong,	.....Oct. 11	Nagasaki,	.........Oct. 21
Tientsin,	.........Oct. 16	Kanagawa,	......Oct. 10

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong ..June 28	Received *viâ* Marseilles, Aug. 15.
Shanghai .. „ 18	
Hongkong ..July 12	Received by Telegraph Aug. 25.

DEATH.

On board the ship *Suffolk*, killed by falling from aloft during a gale of wind and snow, off Cape Horn, at midnight on the 3rd June last, GEORGE, youngest son of the late Thos. Peregrine TURNER, formerly of Bedford Row, London, stepson of W. T. Dry, H. E. I. C. S., and brother of Thomas Turner, of Hongkong.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

October	*Ending 25th Oct. 1861.*		*Ending 25th Oct. 1860.*	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
19.—	68	66	61	51
20.—	67	59	61	51
21.—	65	55	61	58
22.—	65	53	61	57
23.—	65	54	59	57
24.—	66	58	61	56
25.—	68	62	59	57

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—No quotations.

OPIUM.

October	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
19,	563	630
21,	560	625
22,	563	625
23,	560	623
24,	560	620
25,	560	620

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 24, *Phantom*, Douglas, from Nagasaki; 25, *Andes*, (Am. sh.), Armstrong from Hongkong; 25, *Chusan*, (Br. str.), Corbet, from Ningpo; 25, *Fire Dart*, (Am. str.), West, from Hankow; 25, *Surprise*, (Am. str.), Pendleton, from Hankow.

DEPARTURES.—October 24, *Rose*, (Chi. str.), Hallpike, for Ningpo; 25, *Pandung Panjang*, (Dut. sh.), Rebling, for Amoy; 25, *Kim-tai-hin*, (Dut. bq.), Reyndert, for Amoy and Batavia; 25, *Governor General*, (Br. str.), McQueen, for Hankow; *Aden*, (Br. str.), Bernard, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, from Hongkong and Amoy, Major Pennycuick, Mr. Falwasser (Staff-Surgeon), Mr. and Mrs. Diemer, Messrs. Seaman Jr., Ayers, M. Pearce, A. Marks, Giquel, A. Hasche, T. Zacharine, C. Schibach, H. Murray, P. Rosier, E. Hagelstarge, Hart, T. Moore, Hugh Doyle, J. Kinton, D. Fitzgerald, Chas. Saunders, H. Masson, Murphy, W. Walters, J. Harries, G. Baker, E. Smith, and F. L. Martin. Per *Contest*, from Tientsin and Chefoo, Capt. Slack, Messrs. Buissonet, R. Hart, Fortune, Patridge, Donner, D. Berquier, M. Simon, W. Kavalelsky, Master of a Russian ship, the widow and child of Mr. Parker, and 15 French Soldiers. Per *Macao*, from Nagasaki, Mr. Frederick Blackley. Per *Garland*, from Newchwang, Mr. J. S. Robison. Per *Scotland*, from Hankow and Chinkiang, Dr. Marrow, Messrs. Styan, Oppert, and White. Per *Fire Dart*, from Hankow, Mrs. Bridgman and Mrs. Hunter, Messrs. Neave, Kahn, and J. Ashton.

DEPARTED.—Per *Aden*, for Hongkong, Rear-Admiral Sikhatchoff, Capt. Paushkine, Mrs. Friedeberg, Messrs. Tshwikoff, F. D. Williams, A. Fletcher, J. A. Handy, and Balfour.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

August 27.

For Hongkong,—Rev. J. Cox.

For Shanghai,—Dr. and Mrs. Coghill.

September 4.

For Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Heirs, Messrs. Cann, Ramsay, T. Blackhead, D. Welsh, A. Brown, Winstanley, W. Dickman, R. H. Shaw, A. Wright, A. R. Johnston, M. de Azcarraga, R. G. Caldecon, G. Duddell, M. Maxwell, Hase, Murray, Allen, and Johnston.

For Shanghai,—Messrs. K. C. Dow, H. B. Dalziel, R. A. Jamieson, J. M. Beatty, and E. D. Jones.

September 12.

For Hongkong,—Mr. J. Holt, R.M.

September 27.

For Hongkong,—Messrs. Porter and Mourilyan.

For Shanghai,—Messrs. T. N. Besier and W. L. Hartmans.

October 4.

For Hongkong,—The Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Fox and lady friend, Mrs. Aspinall, Messrs. M. H. Dowbiggin, F. H. Thompson, Lawrence, J. W. Powell, Gilman, H. B. Lemann, Overton, F. Heald, and Don José de Aquilar.

For Shanghai,—Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Messrs. M. L. Kniffler, and Garrett.

THE London Mail of 10th Sept., will be due in Hongkong on the 25th inst. and here on the 1st prox. Last year it arrived on the 27th inst. per *Yang-tsze*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Thursday morning, the 7th proximo.

IN these Rebellious times when the youngest of Earth's Sons in the Far West, and the oldest of her daughters in the Far East, are waging internecine strife amongst their families, our Editorial pen naturally becomes dipped in blood, and the columns of our peaceful *Herald* mentally assume a sanguinary hue. Far be it from us to select such themes from choice. No! we are of a different mould from those who glory in wars and rumours of wars; for although we advocate strong measures to curb evil-doers, yet we do so to maintain law and order; so that our fellow men, women, and children of whatever country or caste, should be able to secure the blessings of peace and plenty. Alas! where can we look for such? Certainly not in the *new* World or the *old*—as these sections of the Earth have been quaintly termed—for on all sides the hands of millions of sentient beings, are raised in deadly strife against each other. Who, in these "troublous *times*," will be bold enough to prophecy that the Millenium is at hand. On the contrary, we are inclined to agree with that visionary, Dr. Cumming—who prognosticates the destruction of the world in 1867—that, for the evils man is committing on this sublunary sphere, soon

> "The great globe itself,
> Shall dissolve, and leave not a rack behind."

The events of the past week illustrate this view of the question with harrowing distinctness. It makes our blood run cold to read the plain unvarnished tale of the atrocities committed by these bloodthirsty rebels. We have no inclination to recapitulate here the details of the massacre at Chefoo, *suffice it to say*, that we sympathise with the bereaved widows and orphans of the two fathers and husbands of our own race, who fell victims to Chinese treachery. The *point now at* issue is the course which ought to be pursued by the representatives of the Treaty powers in punishing these murderers. From the account given it will be seen that the French Authorities acted promptly in repelling the insurgents; while they supplemented their bravery by an act of humanity, in feeding the wretched starving refugees, which redounds to their credit. This particular port and the adjacent country, we understand, is under the special protection of the French, therefore we trust that our gallant allies, will not spare these rebels should they make another attack upon Chefoo,—which is not at all improbable. We understand that the British naval force there, is to be strengthened; so that in all probability there will be some combined action on the part of the allies, should the rebels make their appearance again.

We are informed by those who have studied the history of rebellions in China that these insurgents at Chefoo are from the Shantung province, having no direct connexion with the Taiping class of rebels. Be it so, this does not make them better or worse. They are alike enemies to humanity; and on that score alone should be put down by force. Not only are these outlaws to the existing social and political condition of China, a different association from the Taipings, but we are led to understand that there is a third, if not a fourth branch of dissentionists to the governing *power, or to the* social organization of this multitudinous Empire. There are numerous secret societies existing, where the members league together in solemn conclave, to resist to the death, the existing state of government, and when strong enough would make a *coup d'etat.* For centuries such *emeutes* as the present have been not only epidemic, but they have become chronic revolutions in founding dynasties. The aboriginal race from their very multiplicity have given a character to them; but the real cause of the existence of such rebellions is an open question in considering the history and condition of China.

Hitherto this gigantic outbreak amongst one-third of the whole human family, has been treated either as a social, political, theological or commercial question, each advocate or dissentionist looking upon its progress from his own point of view, and commenting favourably or otherwise, accordingly. Without taking up the argument with its *pro's* and *con's*, we agree in some measure with all those parties, as each interest is more or less affected by this fearfully tragic movement. But these necessarily arrange themselves under one great principle which we take to be the ethnological point of view. From this philosophical eminence the student of the Natural History of Mankind simply sees the "Struggle for existence," which has actuated the human race in all ages, to secure *sustenance* and obtain power over each other; the strong in mind and body crushing out the weak.

We do not give our *dictum* in opposi*tion to more learned men in China* upon the question, but we think that this view of the Great Rebellion now devastating the land, may be made a matter of scientific discussion. In its ethnological sense, it comes under the mysterious agencies cited by MALTHUS, as a check to population. We do not confess ourselves a disciple of that eminent authority in times gone by; but there is much of truth in his deductions from the history of mankind. For example, according to his reasoning:—here is a multitudinous nation, which in its old age, vainly endeavours to check its increase of population by lopping off its female branches, so that the abundance of fruit should not break down the parent trunk. Nature, however, overrules this artificial check to population; and from generation to generation they swarm and multiply. Every year is born, as many children as would make a European State of at least ten millions of inhabitants. In this multiplication, they are like the ants *(Formica* and *Termites)* that wage war against each other, and fight for the possession of the Ant-hill, decimating their numbers in the struggle. The worst of it is, that the result of such revolutions are not only retrograde movements in the progress of civilization, but they tend to deteriorate the physical and mental energies of succeeding generations.

These views we present to the scientific public and *savans* of Shanghai with dif*fidence, for we are not a Sinologue* or "Twenty-years-in-China-man;" but as we see that the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has a programme of lectures on Chinese subjects for the ensuing session, we trust that some learned member of that Society will enlighten us upon the ethnology of the Chinese.

FROM a press of matter, the following letter did not appear in our issue of Saturday last:—

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
SHANGHAI, *16th October*, 1861.

SIR,—Since H. M. Consul has wisely thought it expedient to notify the settled plan of operations in the British limits of the Settlement, is it not our duty to give Arrangement No. 5 all the requisite importance in our power, in case of a rebel descent, or other emergency? Our only way *to do so is to drill, for* without a knowledge of the "facings" and "position drill," the artillery, with whom we shall be requested to act, would look upon us with our rifles as a very undesirable and dangerous support; which feeling, effective volun*teers would equally share.* We ought to have a butt with target and range, as near the Settlement as possible. The subject admits of wide discussion, and is worthy of a more able advocate; meanwhile let us enrol members and secure *some drill sergeants. I trust no apology is ne*cessary for requesting you to find space for these few lines in your columns, and beg to sign myself,

AN OLD VOLUNTEER.

P.S.—The choice of officers' uniform should be quite a secondary consideration.

NEWCHWANG, (YINGTSZE.)

We are in receipt of advices from this new port on the confines of Tartary, to the 9th October. Nothing new of a political character has transpired since we last recorded advices from that quarter. The social relations between the inhabitants and foreign residents continue satisfactory. Business appears to be quiet, and in the absence of extensive trade and large profits, the English merchants there have combined together to regulate the mode of payment by the native traders—who are endeavouring to introduce their paper currency, so as to supersede payment in dollars, silver or gold. The question was brought before a full meeting of the *entire* resident mercantile com*munity*, whose names are appended to the report below. They discussed the monetary grievance, and resolved to put their veto on the negotiation of this objectionable "Chop Sycee,"—*our readers* must not mistake this term for *chopped* Sycee, for the document in question, as it means a kind of Chinese bank note, to represent silver, which possibly the *banker may* not be possessed of. The matter is one of importance in a mercantile point of view, and should be checked in the bud.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS TO CONSIDER THE "CHOP SYCEE" QUESTION.

Present.—P. F. KNIGHT (in the Chair), J. HANNA, J. S. ROBISON, THOS. PLATT, R. K. MAITLAND, and H. E. BUSH (Hony. Secy.)

This Meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the "Paper Money Question."

It was moved by J. S. Robison and seconded T. Platt—"That in the opinion of this Meeting it will be necessary to ignore payment in what is technically termed "Chop sycee" or paper money, and to accept for manufactures, which may be entrusted to our care, actual silver or gold. Provided always that should one feel inclined to part with goods against the produce of this country, the price for imports demanded from the native merchant must be distinctly understood to mean payment in hard cash, but may of course be transferred on the same understanding against exports—such transaction being arranged by the comprador of the establishment."

Carried unanimously.

As proof of our good-will in this matter we have hereunto put our signatures.

(Here follow the names of the merchants.)

CHEFOO.

SINCE last addressing you the Rebels have been a little too close to this place to be pleasant; thanks, however, to the French, we are *now safe. On the night of the 6th inst.*, the Rebels marched into a village, called Chu-kee, about 3 miles from this, set fire to several houses, and plundered the house of two Missionary families who resided there, Messrs. Parker and *Smith. Fortunately Mr. Consul Morrison*, accompanied by some Frenchmen, went out the night before and brought the ladies in. On the 7th, we had a regular panic in Yentai—men, women, and children rushing in from the country, *and the Yentai people rushing on board junks.* I never saw such a sight before. Women and children up to their middle in water, all along the beach. I suppose there must have been thousands. The junk-men landed as usual, and commenced to plunder the hongs, the Fokien men robbing the Swatow hongs, and the Swatow men robbing the Fokien. This led to a fight in the street; and if a body of French sailors had not come to the rescue when they did and fired into both parties, Yentai would have been lost. No one that saw this affair can but acknowledge that the timely arrival of these sailors saved the place. In the mean time the French forces were drawn up outside the town, as the Rebels were said to be approaching. They did not come, however, until the following morning, when we were surprised by seeing a large encampment on the hill, overlooking Yentai, with a number of horsemen riding down into the plain who set fire to a village about a mile out. These men, however, were soon driven back by a shell or two from the *Insolent* and French boats. The Rebels were dressed in all sorts of colors and about 500 were mounted. At noon they broke up and marched to the S. E., by the back of the hills.

Admiral Protet arrived here the day previous to the first panic, and, as soon as he saw how things were going, he started the *Feiloong* off to Taku for a company of Marines. This vessel, with her usual good luck, returned on Saturday with the Marines and a French gun-boat in tow. On Monday the Admiral went over the hills with the whole of his forces, but did not see anything of the Rebels. The sights that met their eyes, however, were enough to make the men swear vengeance—villages sacked and burnt; men, women, and children, butchered and burnt by hundreds. The men had their hands tied behind them. Women with babies at their breasts all butchered together. The sights were too horrible to relate.

One very sad affair occurred about ten days ago. Messrs. Parker and J. L. Holmes unhappily determined to ride out into the country to have a parley with these Rebels, and it is supposed that they met them the next day and were cruelly butchered. Their bodies have since been recovered partly burnt, and cut and hacked frightfully. Both these gentlemen leave widows. Mr. Holmes' brother, who was coming down overland from Tientsin, heard that two white men had been killed by the Rebels, and on his arrival he went out with a party of foreigners and recovered the bodies. Mr. Holmes, junr., and Mr. Danforth came from Tung-chow-foo together. They consider their safety owing to travelling in the rear of the Rebels. All the towns they passed through were burnt and plundered.

16th October, 1861.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

October 25th, 1861.

Before J. MARKHAM, Esq.,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul in charge.

JOHN ANTHONY *versus* CHARLES WILSON.

Charge.—Repeatedly striking Plaintiff with a staff without justification.

JOHN ANTHONY, *being duly sworn, states*:—I was standing at the corner of the street near a wine-shop, the Defendant came up to me and accused me first of being a deserter and then of having, after taking an advance, refused to go up the country with a lot of other men, who were about starting. I told him I was not a deserter and that if he liked to go to my house he might see my discharge from H.M.S. *Centaur*. He said, "No, you have run away and must come along with me to the Spanish Consul." I refused, and he struck me with a staff he had in his hand. I ran off and he followed me. I ran into the house of a Malay, named Cassim, for protection, He followed me into the house and struck me again several times, one of the blows cut my lip open. I offered no resistence. I did all I could to avoid him. He was in liquor at the time.

By the Court.—I left H.M.S. *Centaur*. I now hand in my discharge from that ship.

ABDUL GAMMIE, *being duly sworn to speak the truth, states* (E. B. KELLY *being sworn to interpret faithfully*):—I am a Malay. I was in Cassim's house when I saw the Plaintiff running, and the Defendant after him trying to catch him. They both entered Cassim's house. When inside I saw the Defendant strike the Plaintiff several times. Plaintiff's lip was bleeding from one of the blows. Defendant had a stick in his hand. The Defendant wanted him to go to the Spanish Consul's.

By the Defendant.—I was sitting on a locker in Cassim's house when the plaintiff entered followed by you. You struck him several times with your stick or staff.

By the Court.—I know the Defendant well: he is a policeman in the Spanish Consul's employ. *I also know the Plaintiff. He* has been discharged from the *Centaur* and was living in Hong-que. He is a harmless man. I never heard that he was at all quarrelsome. He is well-known on the Hong-que side. He lives in the same house with *me. I do not know if the Plaintiff* had shipped to go up country. I know that there were a number of men going up to join the Imperialist army. The Spanish Marshal was trying to get all the men he could, no matter of what country. I do not know that the Defendant was ever [illegible] to get men to up country.

CHARLES WILSON, *being called upon for his defence and duly warned not to criminate himself as all he said would be used against him, states*:—I am a Serjeant in Spanish police. On the occasion in question I was walking down the street and I saw the Plaintiff at the house of a Manilaman, named Victoria. As I had heard that a coloured man had deserted from a British man-of-war, I asked him what ship he belonged to. He would not tell me at first, so I asked him to come along with me, and took hold of him. When I did so, Victoria, the Manilaman, owner of the house, told me that he had been engaged by Pablo, the Spanish Marshal to go up country. I got him out into the street then and said, "If you are engaged to go up country, you must come to the Spanish Consul," as I had orders from the Spanish Consul to arrest any man who had taken an advance from his Marshal and then refused to go. When we had got a little way he turned round and struck me on the lip twice, and then I used my staff and struck him several times with it. After this he told me he had a discharge, and that it was in Cassim's house. I therefore went there with the man, and while there the American Marshal took me in charge. I consider that I was doing my duty in arresting the Plaintiff, as I knew that the Spanish Marshal had by the order of the Spanish Consul given advances to several men who had agreed to go up country, and I was told that Plaintiff had received this advance.

Sentence.—One week's imprisonment in Consular Jail.

CORRESPONDENCE ON TRADE IN CHINA.

IN order to complete the correspondence on Custom House matters and foreign trade in China, which has appeared in this journal, we now publish the closing letters on the subject from the British Chamber of Commerce at this port. One to the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., and another to the Chairman of the East India and China Association; and sent to the Chambers of Commerce at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Glasgow, besides several M.P.'s, Bankers, Merchants, &c., in England who are interested in the question.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
SHANGHAI, *19th October*, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th September, replying to a communication from this Chamber of the 20th August, in which it transmitted to you a copy of an Address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Imperial Maritime Customs and solicited your concurrence and support for the views which it therein advocated.

The Chamber begs to thank Your Excellency for the prompt manner in which you have acceded to several of the points on which it has laid so much stress, and specially for enforcing the proper interpretation of the Treaty, in respect to Transit duties; the Chamber is also glad to learn that it is your intention to procure a further extension of the application of the duty free clause to ship's stores, the reservation which you deem appropriate on this point in the case of certain articles specially named in the Tariff as subject to duty, being in the opinion of the Chamber perfectly reasonable, whilst at the same time it is fully impressed with the belief that but very slight quantities of the articles in question go into consumption for any other purposes than those of Foreign Shipping.

It is further a source of gratification to the Chamber to find that you concur in the expediency of some change in the jurisdiction applied to Custom House cases, and that you approve of the creation of such a joint tribunal as is advocated by this body, presuming always that it has been [illegible] considered impracticable to have these cases judicially decided in the Consular Courts. With regard to any further suggestions than those already offered, that the Foreign and Native Authorities should act in concert, in equal authority, and always in open court, I am not aware that the Chamber can give any further assistance, as beyond these leading principles above-named everything else would appear to consist of mere matters of detail which Your Excellency's official subordinates would be more competent to arrange and define so as to create a tribunal satisfactory and fair to both parties. The Chamber would merely throw out one suggestion, which originated I believe with Her Majesty's late Consul at this port, Mr. T. T. Meadows, that some special building should be selected at each port where in every case such Custom House enquiries should be publicly held.

I am, however, requested once more to urge on the part of this Chamber, that the course in its opinion most conducive to speedy and impartial justice would be that all Custom House cases should be decided in the Consular Court, by the appearance of the Custom House Authorities as plaintiffs against the party accused—a position which they have already in several instances voluntarily assumed; and I would adduce as the main argument in support of this proposal, the fact that a Consul is in Custom House, as in all other criminal or civil cases already dependent upon his sole decision, a perfectly disinterested person whose only desire can be to see justice rendered on both sides, whereas in a joint court, however well constituted, the objection must always remain that the Chinese Official is either at the same time both plaintiff and judge, or at all events is the recognized dependant of the power which prosecutes. Moreover, the late completion of a Treaty with China by His Excellency the Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary, furnishes another argument in support of this view; inasmuch as it is now to be expected that an effective Court of Appeal will be established, to which recourse can be had should the decision of any of the Consuls, whose states belong to the Zollverein, be disapproved of by the Chinese Authorities.

It is again well worthy of remark, in respect to the question of jurisdiction in Custom House cases, that neither the Treaty of the United States of America, nor that of France, appears to sanction any fine or confiscation being enforced upon their respective subjects at the Treaty Ports by the Chinese Government itself, although any proceeds of such penalties are by both Treaties distinctly to be for its appropriation and profit. It is well known that the United States Consuls have received instructions from their Minister Plenipotentiary to allow no fines or confiscations to be enforced unless their own concurrence has been previously obtained, and the practice of the French Consul is, so far as this Chamber is informed, identical in this respect.

The French Treaty goes so far as even distinctly to stipulate (Article 7) that in the event of seizure of a vessel or goods at a *non-Treaty port*, the French Consul at the nearest port must be previously communicated with before either seizure or confiscation can be legally pronounced.

The question arises therefore, in the most distinct manner, whether British Subjects can be called on to remain in a less favored position than those of France and America.

It is with much regret that the Chamber learns that Your Excellency does not consider that the privilege of sharing in the Coasting Trade is a right which can be claimed by Treaty, and consequently that you are of opinion that the recent settlement effected, by which Chinese produce transported from port to port for local consumption is subject to the Tariff duty on shipment and a half duty on discharge, is as favorable as can at present be obtained.

This Chamber in holding a different opinion on this question from Your Excellency relies chiefly upon the following points: That under the Treaty of Nankin it had gradually become the custom to grant exemption certificates at all the open ports except Canton, and that the Coast trade was for some time previous to the year 1858 carried on under these conditions—that such was the state of affairs when His Excellency the Earl of Elgin framed the Treaty of Tientsin, and it is inconceivable to the Chamber that His Lordship would have intended a retrograde movement in any matter of such great importance from the position actually held at the time of his negotiations—that as regards the duties imposed upon foreign shipping, the Earl of Elgin did actually and for the first time introduce into the Treaty a stipulation (Article 29) by which British ships trading on the coast of China, have only to pay Tonnage Dues once in four months, which provision this Chamber can only read as *actually* admitting British shipping and, by implication, the cargoes which it carries into the full benefit of the Coasting Trade—that the very permission granted and the terms by which the grant is made to ship Pulse and Beancake under Rule 4 attached to the Tariff, go far to strengthen the conclusion above expressed and that there cannot be, in the opinion of this Chamber, either by reason or by right, any distinction drawn between such produce, alike transported from port to port, as is intended for exportation to a foreign country, and that which is intended for local consumption.

It certainly would be a matter of most serious moment, and it has evidently appeared so to Your Excellency, as it would have done to the people of Great Britain, were Silk or Tea imported from Ningpo or the Yang-tsze ports, to be sent home to the consumer with the additional burden of a second duty, and Your Excellency has most rightly decided that the voyage from Ninpo or the river ports to Shanghai does not render articles liable to the Transit Duties; but on what grounds other goods forwarded by the very same ship and by the very same route can be placed in an entirely different category and be declared liable to half duty at the port of discharge, "being in the nature of a transit duty," because the people of the country of their production and not a foreign nation may be their chief consumers, is entirely beyond the comprehension of this Chamber and quite opposed to its interpretation of the Treaty.

In reference to Article 29 of the Treaty of Tientsin and the alteration effected in favor of British shipping, I take the liberty of enclosing herein a copy of the report of this Chamber to the Earl of Elgin, dated 2nd October, 1857, in which this Chamber did specially recommend to His Lordship, "that in regard to the *Coasting Trade*, Tonnage Dues should not be exacted more than once in six months on *Coasting Vessels*," a recommendation which His Excellency adopted in the spirit, if not entirely in the letter, and in a manner which goes strongly to support the opinion advocated by this Chamber.

In thus expressing its views, the Chamber would regret extremely were Your Excellency to think that it did not fully appreciate and value any concessions which you may have obtained for Trade, on points where in your opinion they could not be claimed as a matter of right from the Chinese Government; but the question at issue is of so serious a nature that it is most advisable that a decision should be arrived at once upon it by Her Majesty's Government; and in this spirit, in which I feel sure Your Excellency will concur, I would request that the accompanying copy of this letter may be duly forwarded for the consideration of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and be added to the documents already sent forward in connection with the same subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
R. C. ANTROBUS,
Chairman.

To
The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B.,
Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary
and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
SHANGHAI, *23rd October*, 1861.

SIR,—It has doubtless come to your knowledge from other sources, that in consequence of late attempts on the part of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China to introduce into the Custom House system, at this port and elsewhere, sundry innovations contrary to the Treaty of Tientsin and infringing in various ways upon the rights of British subjects, a series of remonstrances against such steps has been laid before Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to China, now resident at Pekin. The importance of the questions under discussion has also rendered it necessary in the opinion of this Chamber to lay its views regarding them direct before Her Majesty's Government, and I have now the pleasure of handing to you for your information copies of the following documents, viz:—

Minutes of a General Meeting, dated 27th July, 1861.

Memorial to the Right Honorable Lord John Russell, dated 20th August, 1861.

Correspondence with Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Pekin.

These documents deal at length with the matters in which cause of complaint has existed and does still exist; and I beg to draw your most serious attention to the subject in the hope that you may see fit to accord, whenever and wherever it may be most effectual, the assistance of your influential support to the efforts now making on this side to prevent a repetition of the late grievances and to place the several matters at issue, which are so closely connected with the general interests of Trade and British Mercantile Shipping, on a more secure and satisfactory basis for the future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. C. ANTROBUS,
Chairman.

To
The CHAIRMAN of the
East India and China Association,
&c., &c., &c.

THE UPPER YANGTSZE.

It may be in the recollection of our readers that on the return of the expedition headed by Colonel Sarel to explore Central China through to India, that the public were disappointed at the meagre account given at that time of its failure, and description of the country and its inhabitants. This omission resulted through some ordinary misunderstanding, that each gentleman forming the party thought one of his friends would do the literary needful in this respect. However, as it generally happens on such occasions, "what is everybody's business is nobody's," consequently we had only the general facts furnished in brief language. So far so good; but now we have much pleasure in publishing a detailed account of the progress of the party from the pen of a gentleman forming its most active member, who describes graphically what was seen by, and what befel them, while he occasionally dilates in elegant language upon the condition of the unhappy people living in the disturbed districts travelled through. Although many months have passed away since then, these reflections are quite as applicable at the present day, when the devastations, burnings, and massacres of both Imperialists and Rebels have fearfully increased.

With these impressions of the general remarks of our author we give prominence to the following reflections on seeing a "pasteboard battery" of the Chinese:—"It was one of those shams we see so frequently in China—aye, what we meet every day—from its Government down to its Religion, or from its Religion down to its Government, whichever way you like to put it; for which is the more corrupt? In every institution, in the daily affairs of of life, in business, in common conversation is there not a vein of deception running through the whole!" Here we have in a few pithy sentences the *Summum bonum* of the true character of the Chinese—their Government, their Religion, their national duplicity and idiosyncracy.

As the narrative is somewhat long for the columns of this journal to give it entire in one issue, we shall be obliged to insert it in parts from week to week; and as our author has divided it into chapters—each a little narrative within itself—we shall give it in such.

FIVE MONTHS ON THE YANG-TSZE, WITH A NARRATIVE OF THE EXPLORATION OF ITS UPPER WATERS.

No. 1.

UP TO NANKING.

Deep in mud and deluged with rain, Shanghai hardly presented on the 11th of February, 1861, an appearance to justify the appellation of "the model Settlement," which it, nevertheless, so well merits in the far East. Its princely mercantile residences and extensive Consular buildings looked desolate and dripping. The "Bund," that promenade, of which the residents may well be proud, was deserted, save by a chance pair or two of coolies trotting along under heavy burdens, with their monotonous "ho-ha, eh-ho." The Chinese city was but dimly visible beyond the forest of junk masts above the foreign shipping; and one would have almost doubted that an immense mass of human life existed at all in the dismal scene, but for occasional explosions of crackers, with which the nation were propitiating the new year or "chin-chinning-joss," as it is familiarly called—for it was the second day of the first moon and holiday times among the Celestials.

But on the river, notwithstanding the incessant rain, there were signs of action apparent among the vessels of war lately from the Gulf of Pecheli; and during the day one by one they dropped down stream, forming by evening a respectable little fleet at Woosung.

By nine on the following morning, Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope had assembled his squadron outside the mouth of Woosung river; and, at ten, each vessel being in its allotted position, the Expedition began to stem the muddy current of the great Yang-tsze. The sailing order was in three parallel lines headed by the smaller craft. The centre column was composed of H. M. S. *Centaur*, *Waterman*, and *Attalante*, headed by No. 95 (the *Bouncer*) gun-boat. On the starboard hand the Admiral's vessel, the *Coromandel*, was followed by the gun-boat *Havoc*; while Commander Ward led the left or port line in the *Couper*, surveying vessel, with No. 90 (the *Banterer*) astern. Thus started the Yangtsze Expedition of 1861, the object of which was to open the Yangtsze-kiang to foreign trade.

It was a pleasing sight to see the vessels steaming steadily onwards in the broad expanse of estuary, prevented only from appearing like the ocean itself by the Island of Tsung-ming and its smaller companion, Bush Island; and as there was nothing to interest one in these low, flat shores or the equally monotonous line of the main land, where a few house-tops and trees alone shewed over the embankment, which keeps the country from inundation, naturally the doings of the squadron attracted all attention. Flags and pendants were continually being hauled up and down, which, in the leading vessels, were signals for the depth of water, as shewn by the lead, in the flag vessel, orders or questions, and in the others answers to such; and it would have been a superior Kaleidoscope that could have exhibited such combinations and changes of colors. The Squadron kept perfect order.

However, in the best regulated, or, may we say, over-regulated families or fleets, accidents will sometimes happen; and "running ashore by Act of Parliament," as it is called, was not to be avoided, notwithstanding such regulations. Thirty-three miles only had been made; we were not quite up to Plover Point, whence Lang-shan hill and its pagoda, the first high land on the river, is visible, when bump goes the *Centaur* on a shoal, and the *Waterman*—which vessel she had been obliged to take in tow shortly before—smashes into her quarter. "A' head" or "a'stern" full speed is of no avail, sails are set, but she does not move; so the squadron is ordered to anchor, and so ends the first day.

In H. M. S. *Attalante*, which accommodated amongst others the members of what was then called the "Overland Expedition," we, for three days, watched the unsuccessful endeavours at each succeeding high tide to get the *Centaur* off—which one may imagine to us inactive folks was not particularly interesting. Then we were anchored so far from the shore, and the weather was so unseasonable that we had no opportunity of making a more intimate acquaintance with the country in the neighbourhood of Plover Point. This caused us to pace the decks with impatience, especially those who had visions of the high lands of Thibet and the Himalayas; and walking up and down the twelve or fifteen feet of deck, not obstructed by ropes, hen-coops, or other obstacles, was compared to the constant motion of the Hyena in the Zoological Gardens—the simile, if not exactly true, was ridiculous, and this nautical exercise became henceforth known as "Doing the Hyena."

At last, on the 15th, after all devices, which come under the list sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of the High Court of Admiralty, had been tried and had failed, it was decided that a gun-boat should go back to Woosung for assistance, and the remainder of the squadron proceed. Twenty miles farther up than we anchor that evening, having, under the skilful pilotage of Commander Ward, passed the bugbear of Yangtsze navigation, known as "Langshan Crossing," our vessel only touching the ground, but being quickly towed off again.

Starting early on the following morning the unprecedented distance of four nautical miles—they are longer, recollect, than your shore-going miles—was made without accident; but that distance accomplished, the leading vessel, the *Couper*, having been feeling on the left bank a little too eagerly, goes right up on a sand-bank, and all endeavours to get her off prove unavailing; the receding tide leaving her with only two feet of water alongside. The *Couper* was a vessel which had been built in China as a river steamer, and fitted up with a good saloon for passengers' accomodation; she had, therefore, been specially set apart by Sir James Hope to carry, besides the surveying staff, a number of mercantile and other gentlemen whom his liberality had granted the means of ascending the Yangtsze on this occasion. Her Commander, Lieutenant Broad, R.N., who has since received promotion, had done everything in his power to conduce towards the comfort of those on board until she had obtained the *soubriquet* of a "floating hotel." But now, as she lay hard and fast, we of the other vessels joked of her as a "shore-going vessel."

This time our anchorage was more convenient, and getting ashore with our guns, we were rewarded by a shot at some pheasants and teal, and a few geese. The place where we landed had the appearance of a heavy earthen battery, and being uncertain whether Imperialists or Rebels held this part of the country, we approached the shore with caution. We found on landing, however, that we need have had no apprehensions, for the impressive-looking battery turned out to be merely the river embankment, heightened by the addition of earth on its top, and of so weak a profile that I doubt if a matchlock ball would not have penetrated it, without even a wooden gun mounted; while the gallant defenders, as we had supposed them, were quiet agriculturists hoeing beans. It was one of those shams we see so frequently in China—aye, we meet every day—from the government down to the religion, or the religion down to the government, whichever way you like to put it—for which is the more corrupt? In every institution, in the daily affairs of life, in business, in common conversation, is there not a vein of deception running through the whole! Go into a temple, we find the boots, the clothes, and valuables of the deceased being burned;—but they are imitations in paper. We visit the grave on the mountain side, and find relations, actuated by a spirit of "filial piety," offering sweetmeats and dainties to the dead;—but they carry them all home again to be devoured at their own supper. A General writes that his brave legions are numberless;—he has perhaps at most two or three hundred wretches, deficient in arms, ammunition, and courage. "Sedan chairs will be at once placed at your Excellency's disposal," meaning, that most uncomfortable hen-coops will not be forthcoming for the "Foreign Devil" until he has badgered the official half a dozen times more. A myriad, means 365, a Celestial is a liar, and the Central Flowery Land is a myth.

After our run on shore we were not sorry to get again alongside the cabin fire of the *Attalante*. By the way, this same fire-place was a very comfortable one, the ship having been built for a Dutch Company,—and Old Schnapps knows what being comfortable is—and we found it really welcome, for the cold weather we experienced at this season, was inclined to make one's teeth chatter after broiling of a summer in Southern China. The thermometer at sunrise, usually stood a little above or below freezing point, and one day did not rise at all over 32°. Yet with such weather, that, to an unfortunate landsman, most detestable operation known as washing decks, but which might with far more propriety be called flooding ship, and wearing away the upper surface of the deck planks, was daily carried out. He who has tried to sleep with half a dozen holy-stones grinding away immediately above his head, or who has fallen heavily on his first step on the deck of a morning when it is one sheet of ice, will understand my full meaning. But we had no cause to grumble, for it was no more than carrying out the regulations; and I will say, once for all, that I believe what with the kindness of Mr. Swain and his officers, and the help of the fire-place before mentioned, we, of the *Attalante*, although somewhat crowded, were more jolly and comfortable than any others of the Squadron.

We lay still another day at this anchorage. It was Sunday, and no work was done. On Monday the *Waterman* being left to take care of the *Couper*, in her then awkward situation, the Admiral's vessel, attended by the *Attalante*, "proceeded under steam"—to take an expression from the log-book—made a good run of forty-eight miles, passing Kiang-yin, the gate of the Yangtsze, and anchored above Starling Island. The country retained the same low character, and little high land was seen, until on the following day when we came up to Keun-shan, and soon after to Chin-kiang. Mr. Oliphant, in his "Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission," has portrayed the scenery on the river in such striking language that I will not recapitulate anything concerning Silver and Golden Islands or the surrounding country; but as it was near evening and we went ashore to look around us, I shall give a sketch of this spot.

There was a race to get to the top of a hill overlooking the once populous city of Chin-kiang, the great entrepôt of the commerce of the Grand Canal. A long residence in China usually induces some weakness in the lower limbs, but still there was little difference between the first and last of a numerous party. A French officer who wore spurs—which he also did on board ship—was among the foremost, and I expected to see a little tricolor flag issue from his bosom and wave from the end of his sword, but it was not suited to the occasion; so leaving the Emperor and France out altogether, he sat down, as most of us did, to regain breath. But what a scene was below us! Chin-kiang in ruins. Within the large extent of city wall, or among the heap of *debris* which marked the site of a once populous suburb, hardly a roof was to be seen. A pheasant rose at our feet, out of a ditch which had formed part of one of the numerous entrenched camps, the remains of which may be seen curving the top of every rising ground around the place; and as we descended to get a nearer view of this desolation, we disturbed a hare and some quail, where human life ought to have been buzzing in jostling crowds. Passing a fine triumphal arch, erected no doubt to some benefactor of his species, now partly destroyed, we walked for near a mile through the ruined suburb before we reached one of the city gates. The Imperialists at this time held the place, and the presence of our ships of war in the river gained us ready admission. The only difference between the inside and outside of the walls was, that while the latter was deserted, the former, although in ruins, was inhabited in part by refugees. Reed huts and brick hovels held these starving wretches. Everywhere filth was exposed, and I had never seen anything so horrible and revolting. After vainly endeavouring to purchase some fowls, or a sheep, we left the city by a gate nearer the water, where a party of half-starved soldiers with gaudy banners were on guard, and made our way to our respective vessels. That night, I fancy, that with each and every one of the party the subject uppermost in his thoughts was the scene I have given a faint idea of—it was so in mine. I had often thought of civil war, of the glory of battle, and the satisfaction of serving in a good cause. I had looked on the Wars of the Roses, and the struggle of the Commonwealth, as rather fine times to have lived in; but if this scene was the necessary effect of internecine strife, we had need pray in the words of our Liturgy, and pray earnestly, "That peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations."

Without waiting for the remaining vessels of his fleet, which had been disposed of as already mentioned, Sir James Hope decided on going up to Nanking with the *Coromandel* alone, leaving the *Attalante* at Chin-kiang for the present. Some of us were hardly well-pleased with this delay, but consoled ourselves with the reflection that lying at anchor, even at Chin-kiang, was better than being high and dry on a sand-bank. The weather, although it was February, was all that could be desired, bright, clear, and bracing The whole surrounding country having been for years overcome alternately by Rebels and Imperialists, who had effaced all traces of cultivation, was rapidly regaining a state of nature, and, in such state, was most favourable for sporting purposes. Consequently during the few days we were here, each morning one or two parties of shooters left the vessel, and were always well-rewarded after a healthy day's exercise by tolerable bags of pheasants, quail, and waterfowl. Besides these there was a number of the small hog-deer, one of which fell to the gun of a fortunate sportsman. The numbers of ducks which congregated on the river was immense, and they would often allow themselves to float down within shot from the steamer; but afterwards they seemed to find out that we had some mysterious mode of dealing death among them, and they became more cautious.

Our walks into the country showed us that the work of destruction had not been confined to the city, for not a village or hamlet was to be seen except in ruins; but what struck me most was the entire absence of trees. An extensive view that could be gained from Golden Island Pagoda or any of the heights overlooking Chin-kiang showed nothing but a treeless country—on the city side of the river hilly and undulating, and opposite an extensive plain as far as the eye could reach; but saving Silver Island, whose temples and groves had in some way or another escaped the general ruin, not a tree was visible. This accounted for the general assembly of rooks and jackdaws which took place every evening about sunset, when in dense clouds these birds hung over the summit of the beautiful island, circling round and round as is their wont before settling themselves for the night's repose. Then again with the first rays of light and heat, before separating, each party for its favorite feeding grounds, they went through a similar performance. The number was so enormous that I should not have been loth to believe that all the *corvidæ* of China had here assembled. Their doings interested me, and as I watched them repair each evening and depart again in early morning from their chosen resting place, I reflected that while they carried on their duty in the great theatre of nature in peace, under the same sun, thousands of beings of what we call a higher order of beings and endowed with reasoning faculties, were cutting one another's throats. But then I thought it was not such a bad thing for the rooks either, and I was just fancying what a fine thing it would be to be a Kiang-su rook, to be able to make your breakfast off a dead rebel, and sup on a headless Imperialist, when—"Eight bells, sir." "Thank you."—that means grog in the cabin, and so my ruminations ended.

But I was almost going to leave Chin-kiang without establishing a Consul, at this—the first port opened to foreign trade by the late Treaty. The gentleman, who had been selected to act *pro tem.* as H. M.'s representative, had already placed himself in communication with the chief mandarins of the place, and a position had been agreed on for the British Consulate. It was a temple, or rather, I should say, had been one, on the summit of a bluff just within, and overlooking the city. The situation was imposing, but particularly airy, which however it then required to render it habitable—such an amount of filth lay scattered on all sides. It was situated just at that part of the river where no vessel could possibly anchor, as is not unusual with British enterprises of this kind; however, it had the advantage of the later concessions at the upper ports, in not being likely to be under water the whole summer. But now for the installation.

A flagstaff had been rigged by the ship's boatswain, and at a certain hour—I forget exactly, but think it was in the morning—the British Jack was seen to leap from the truck. At that instant the first gun of the *Attalante* went "puff," the second went "puff"—hang these old Dutch pop-guns, they are three times as wide at the muzzle as they should be—the third does not go off at all; a run is made with the red hot poker to No. 4, feeling which No. 4 explodes with a bang, then topples over and reclines carelessly on the deck. "I say, gunner, what did you put in that gun?" "Nothing, sir." Of course not, which is the reason no doubt, it kicked so terribly. Nos. 5 and 6 are let off, which make five guns of the salute, No. 3 not having exploded. No. 1 is loaded again, but this time objects to reply to the command "Fire." No. 2 is not ready. Try No. 3 again. No, it's no use, he won't go; the brute hangs in the breeching. Then a pause,—certainly more than the orthodox interval for salute firing—after which two others being got ready and fired, the seven guns are made complete, Her Majesty's representative is established, and the British flag insulted . . . I see two urchins looking for a piece of something—they have no knives wherewith to cut away the spare portion of the haulyards; an old man looks with longing eyes on the fir pole, for he has a fuel-less and starving family in a hovel hard by; and another ruffian swears he will have the bunting for a shirt.

On the morning of the 24th of February the anchor was weighed, and at half-past eight the *Attalante* left Chin-kiang under steam. Mr. Parkes was on board. The distance to Nanking is forty-two miles, to which has to be added the force of a strong current. Immediately after starting we passed the mouth of the northern section of the Grand Canal where a large fleet of Imperial junks was collected, besides a brig and schooner in the same employ. The southern entrance to the Canal is about eight miles below Chin-kiang, whence it passes through a gap in the range of hills between that place and Keun-shan. It was then said to be filled up in many places and altogether useless.

Above Chin-kiang the hills trending to the westward some three or four miles from the river, are from 500 to 800 feet, and connected with those in the neighbourhood of Nanking. On the North bank of the river the first high land is met half way between the two places, and a pagoda or two seen as landmarks. Hitherto the country on both banks of the river had been in the hands of the Imperialists, but now we passed their last outpost where a few war junks, displaying numerous banners and standards, lay in a small creek on the North bank. A short distance above, we found a similar position held by the Rebels, and on the point where the river makes a bend before forming the last curved reach below Nanking and opposite a line of red sandstone cliffs, a large number of people were employed throwing up a heavy earthen battery. The position had been well selected for commanding the passage of the river, and the work itself would have done credit to other than Celestial Engineers.

After stemming the yet pea-soup-like current for over ten hours, we arrived near the Heavenly city just at dark, and anchoring as best we could in the stream for the night. On the following morning we shifted and took up a position out of the strength of the current, off Theodolite Point—the upper end of an island formed by a loop of the river, which cuts off a considerable round, and which, having plenty of water, though narrow, will doubtless, notwithstanding the edict of the "Great WANG ! ! !" to the contrary, be used by most vessels on the upward voyage.

Our stay at Nanking embraced the rest of the month of February, and as the weather was fine, the Taepings not quite so bad as they had been made out, and the country well stocked with game, we made daily excursions either within or without the walls, passing the time very pleasantly. The nearest point of the city is about a mile from the river, the intervening space being occupied by moats, ruined temples, and the remains of a suburb. Under the Taiping rule part of this has been walled in, and some batteries thrown up on the river bank. An officer of rank, formerly a common coolie, acts as Chief of the Customs, and all trade is supposed to be carried on here, as no mercantile transactions are allowed within the city walls.

The first day we were ashore, a large party of us made through this stinking suburb for the city. What struck every one most at first, was of course the tremendous heads of hair worn, when we had been accustomed to see cleanly shaven pates. But next to that were the gaudy colors of the dresses of both men and women—such a contrast to the sombre blue and grey of the inhabitants of the settled districts. These colors and the textures of the silks and satins from which they shone told tales of plunder and robbery—of fire and the sword,—of Soochow and Hang-chow—they shewed why the waters of the Grand Canal cease to be ploughed by deep-laden craft—why China requires to be fed with the rice of Siam—and they scented of a government become rotten.

Proceeding towards the north-west gate of the city, we obtained admission only by making a rush, just as the keepers were in the act of closing them against us; so we forced them back. The consequence of which was, as we were officially informed from head quarters, that these poor people were beheaded the same day. This we considered such summary justice that we resolved to find out their widows, and do what we could in providing for the fatherless children. With these best of intentions and resolving in our minds how they could be most satisfactorily carried out without the knowledge of the authorities, imagine our surprise on meeting these very same guards two or three days after alive and kicking. Being ignorant of the language we could not gain from them any knowledge of this miraculous mode of cure for decapitation. Truly in thoughts wonderful things may be done in these heavenly regions, but on reflection we fancied it might be possible for a "Wang" to tell a lie.

Ascending a hill just inside the gate already mentioned, a view is obtained of a considerable portion of the space inclosed by the twenty miles of wall, but no description that I know of gives one an idea of it. The extent is enormous, but instead of being as one would have supposed covered with houses, Nanking in its best days must have been for a great part fields and gardens under cultivation, and now there is even wood and waste land. Hills of some elevation exist, particularly on the west side, where the scarped sides of the crooked line of heights form a wall of red sandstone. The height of the wall varies from fifty to seventy feet. Along the north and west walls, an extensive moat, or rather series of ponds extends; but farther on its place is taken by a creek, which approaches the city at the west gate, and then continues round the south-west angle, towards the site of the Porcelain Tower. To the east is the Taiping Gate, where a large sheet of water is banked in with masonry. Thence towards the Yangtsze the walls are regular, but the ditches are grown up with seeds affording cover to immense numbers of pheasants. Beyond the Tai-ping Gate and at the foot of a mountain which overlooks the city from the east are the Sepulchres of the Ming Dynasty.

Within the city, the inhabited part of which is some miles from the river, there is much desolation, ruin, and filth. There are some palaces,—if such they deserve to be called—in states more or less advanced towards completion, the residences of "Wangs," or kings. The walls are dotted with proclamations on imperial yellow paper, and the proportion of women is large, many being captives, and proving that the Taipings act on the adage that "All's fair in love and war."

Everything that ought to be seen at Nanking was visited by our party, and three gentlemen went so far as to pass a few nights within the walls of one of the palaces in company with a missionary who was living on the charity of the Taiping rulers; but our friends came rather short off for food in these Heavenly regions, and were glad to get on board ship again. Powder and shot were liberally dispensed among the pheasants, hares, and waterfowl, and good bags invariably obtained. In fact, I doubt if any cover in England could exhibit pheasants so closely packed as in the reed beds under the walls of Nanking.

An excursion to the Tombs of the Mings, including an afternoon's shooting, was as pleasant as anything I have ever enjoyed; and I would like well to describe that day, but a similar visit has been so happily penned by a friend, whose knowledge of the Rebels and their enemies is considerable; and so I shall refer the reader to the columns of the *North-China Herald*, where "The Ming Tombs" will be found among several other interesting papers relating to the Taipings and Taipingdom.

R.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Oct. ARRIVED.

8—Alfred Herman, (Brem. Sch.), Grubbrige, Amoy.
9—Laertes, (Ham. bq.), Pulsen, Whampoa.
10—Ann, (Br. bq.), ——, Amoy.
10—Wodan, (Prus. bq.), ——, Amoy.
10—Jalai Lioug, (Du. bq.), ——, Amoy.
14—Thor, (Dan. bg.), Jepsen, Whampoa.
17—Chusan, (Br. str.), Corbett, Shanghai.
19—Shandon, (Br. str.), Wighton, Shanghai.

Oct. DEPARTED.

9—Typhoon, (Pr. bg.), Meniche, Amoy.
9—Richard, (Ham. bq.), Bremer, Shanghai.
9—Ylocano, (Sp. bg), ——, Amoy.
9—Magna Bona, (Br. sh.), Tylson, Foochow.
9—Roseneath, (Br. bg.), Tribbey, Shanghai.
9—Ora, (Ham. bg.), Peten, Shanghai.
9—Eliza Mary, (Br. sch.), Fine, Whampoa.
9—Crookbane, (Br. sch.), Mien, Amoy.
17—Main, (Ham. bg.), ——, Foochow.
17—Perseverant, (Fr. bg.), Doucet, Hankow.
19—Shandon, (Br. st.), Wighton, Shanghai.

LIST OF BOOKS MISSING FROM THE SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

No.
182—British Maritime Law.
188—Manual of Commerce.
308—Peter Pindar—2nd vol.
418—Prescott's Peru—2nd and 3rd vols.
431—Constituent Assembly; De Lamartine—2nd vol.
477—Hallam's England—3rd vol.
515—Lord Holland's Memoirs of the Whigs. 2nd vol.
671—Annual Register, 1858.
905—Campaign in the Crimea; Brackenbury.
904—Acland's India.
1059—Life in Abyssinia; Parkens—2nd vol.
1270—The War in Italy.
1356—De Foe's Works—4th and 11th vols.
1361—American Humour; Haliburton—1st and 3rd vols.
1366—Old Judge; Haliburton—1st vol.
1397—Grimaldi; Dickens.
1402—Nicholas Nickleby; Dickens
1408—Never too late to mend—1st and 2nd vols.
1409—White Lies; Reid.
1447—Path Finder; Cooper.
1555—De Lamartine's Géuivière.
1621—Zschokke's Tales.
1628—Doctor Antonio.
1632—Lewis Arundel.
1633—Frank Fairleigh.
1750—Heartsease—2 vols.
1820—Pendennis.
1835—Every Man his own Trumpeter—3 vols.
1890—Miles Tremenhere.
1903—A Life for a Life—3rd vol.
1963—Phases in Love.
2049—The Artist's Married Life.
2052—Von Humboldt's Letters—2nd vol.
2068—De Quincey's Selections—10th vol.
2125—Junius—2 vols.
2229—Youatt on the Dog.
2384—Stonehenge.

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tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

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Shanghai, 1st September, 1856.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct 18	Bouncer (95), [H M	G B H P		Creasy	Yang-tsze			
.. 18	Lanrick	B. brig	250	Jones	Kanagawa	Oct 10	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 18	Abrecht [H I R M	disp. bt		Pilkin	Hakodadi			
.. 18	Victor	A. ship	746	Crowell	Puget's Sound			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 19	Macao	B. bark	327	Beher	Nagasaki	Oct 13	General	T. Kroes and Co
.. 19	Greta	Ha. bk	176	Jacobs	Amoor River	Sept 27	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Aden *	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hkong & Amoy	Oct 15		E. Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
.. 20	Vickery	A. bark	241	Brooks	Kanagawa	.. 10	Timber	Frazer and Co
.. 20	Roseneath	B. brig	256	Tribbey	Nagasaki			A. R. Tilby
.. 20	Rose	Chi. str	125	Hallpike				
.. 20	Contest [H I M	str.		Draper	Chefoo & T'tsin	Oct 16		
.. 21	Saturnus	Ha. bk	296	Hauschild	Hongkong	.. 2	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Hongkong [H I M	str.		de Montpezat				
.. 21	Fr. Gun-boat (12)							
.. 22	Shandon	B. str.	114	Wighton	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 23	Magnolia	A. ship	648	Hunt	Fuchau	Oct 5	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 23	Teresa	B. bark	354	Staats	Hakodadi	.. 11		Russell and Co
.. 23	Garland	A. schr	113	Mullinhoff	Newchwang		General	Lindsay and Co
.. 24	Kestrel (73) [H M	g.-boat		Huxham				
.. 24	Perseverant	Fr. bg	350	Doucet	Ningpo	Oct 12	do	
.. 24	Ora	Ha. bg	154	Peters	Ningpo	.. 13	Tea	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 24	Scotland	B. str.	759	Dundas	Hankow			Russell & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Oct 18	Willamette	A. str.	413	Perkins	Hankow	Sugar &c.	Russell and Co
.. 18	Hongkong [H I M	str.		de Montpezat	Yang-tsze		
.. 18	Shandon	B. str.	114	Wighton	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 18	Santa Cruz	A. str.	303	Bennet	K'kiang & H'kow	Sun., &c.	Howard and Co
.. 18	Fr. Gun-boat (12)						
.. 19	Ta Yung *Tug*	B. str.	124	Lynch	Yang-tsze		Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 19	Villa de Rivadavia	Spa. bg	260	Ribero	Amoy & Manila	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 19	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 19	Berwick Walls *Hulk*	B. ship	621	Findlay	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 19	Fenella	B. str.	329	Smith	do	do	Barnes Dallas
.. 20	Bo-Peep	B. str.	73	Shaw	do	Re-expts.	Oppert and Co
.. 20	Yang-tsze	B. str.	345	Hardie	Tientsin	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 20	Lady Amherst	B. bark	421	Harrison	Amoy	Original	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 20	Fernandez	Por. str.	236	Xavier	Kewkiang	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 20	Centaur [H M	disp bt.		Montgomerie	K'saki & K'gawa		
.. 21	Attalante [H M	str.		Smith	Chefoo & T'tsin		
.. 22	Albis	Han bk	280	Neimeyer	Ningpo	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 22	Saginaw	U S str		Schenck			
.. 23	Mallard	B. ship	637	Barr	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 23	Nabob	B. ship	840	Jones	Hongkong	Stores, &c	Overweg and Co
.. 23	Richard	Da. bk	242	Ivensen	Fuchau	Tea, &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 23	Fruiter	A. bark	290	Webster	Tientsin	Op., &c.	Frazer and Co
.. 23	Helene	Da. sch	126	Boysen	Fuchau	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 23	Wellington	B. ship	402	Coupar	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 23	Ellen Masters	B. bark	498	Pearse	Wchew & Amoy	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 23	Solent	B. ship	732	Passmore	London	Tea, &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 24	Eagle	B. schr	110	McPhee	Ningpo	Ballast	Hogg Brothers
.. 24	Earl of Windsor	B. ship	738	Dick	Hongkong	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
.. 24	Dennis Hill	B. bark	348	Atkin	Fuchau	Stores,	Dent and Co
.. 24	Ida D. Rogers	A. schr	216	Morehouse	K'gawa & San F.	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 24	Albertine	Ha. bk	164	Kosher	Ningpo	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 24	New York	B. bark	536	Koenig	Swatow	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 24	Quivive	Schr.			Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Hargreaves

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Merse, 10th June; Meneka, 27th do.; Henry Miller, 19th do.; Tung Yu, 3d July; Cambalu, 9th do.; Juanpore, 15th do.; Harkaway, 26th do.; Magi, 31st do.; Fairlight, 12th Aug.; and Gabalva, 16th do.

Liverpool—Celestial, 19th June; Sumatra, 10th July; and Aerolite, 5th Aug.

Cardiff—Wakefield, 15th June; Volunteer, 17th June; Annie Bucknam, 27th July; and James Paton, 13th Aug.

Deal—Minerva, 3d June.

Dartmouth—Sagittarius, 5th Aug.

Sunderland—Neptune, 12th Aug.; and Hadassah, 17th do.

108 *Merchant Vessels.*]

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN; *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw*		*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
				China	*Japan*					
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do.	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do.			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do.	241	19	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do.	338	113		451			84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	445	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
.. 8	Egean,	307	London	885			885			
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			23
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do.	555			555		12	70
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do.	404	24	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do.		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,625	38	63	2,726			
.. 13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826			
.. 16	Pegasus,	525	do.	164		10	174			
.. 28	Ballarat,	712	do.	1,487		10	1,497			
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct 2	Raleigh	567	do.	308		20	328			
.. 6	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,246	560	35	1,841			
.. 17	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	1		2	3			
.. 19	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do.	40		3	43			
.. 23	Mallard	637	London	501			501		10	
.. 23	Solent	732	do.	529			529		30	
	Spirit of the Deep	629	do.	258			258			
.. 25	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong				2,142			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended departure
Aden	Oct 20	B. str.	507	Bernard	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co.	Hongkong *	cld 24 inst
Alma	Sept 27	Da. bg		Bang	Siemssen and Co.		
Alicia	Oct 5	B. bark	236	Morse	Hogg Brothers		
Amitie	Oct 2	B. bark	427	Ewent	Geo. Thorburn and Co		
Anglo-Saxon	Sept 11	B. ship	693	Laind	Chapman, King and Co	London	Imdt.
Argonaut	Sept 29	A. ship	575	More	Russell and Co		
R. F. van Dambenoy	Oct 6	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	T. Kroes and Co		
Beaver	Sept 28	A. ship	727	Smith	Russell and Co.		
Benjamin	Sept 27	Fr. ship	497	{ Duroux-guilhem }	Rémi, Schmidt and Co	Hongkong	Early
Borderer	Aug 30	B. bark	561	Jones	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Early
Canton	Sept 11	Da. bk	234	Godt			
Capiolani	Sept 27	B. ship	533	Shiell	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Carausius	Aug 27	B. ship	510	Milburn	Dow and Co.	Nagasaki	Early
Celerity	Sept 6	Sia. bk	370	Lawson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & B'kok	Early
Chin-chin	June 23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chrystal	Sept 11	A. schr		Closin			
Clemens	Aug 18	Bre. bk	453	Hunteman	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Corriemulzie	Sept 10	B. ship	606	Blacklock	Gibb, Livington and Co	Fuchau	cld 21 inst
Cosmopolite	Oct 17	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co		
Cricket	July 15	A. str.	81	Dolle		Ningpo	cld 19 ult
Curlew	Oct 5	A. bark	495	Ballard	Augustine Heard and Co	Amoy (or) S'tow	Imdt.
Cyclone	Sept 10	B. ship	594	Hossack	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Imdt.
Don Pedro II	Oct 10	A. bark	258	Lewis	Augustine Heard and Co	Taku	Imdt.
Dot	Sept 29	B. schr	34	Croft	Dow and Co	Hankow	
Drusus	Aug 23	B. bark	398	Forade	Dow and Co.	London	Imdt.
Elizabeth	Sept 13	B. schr	146	Wright	Master	Hankow	cld 17 ult
Emma		B. schr	110	Fergusson	Master	Ningpo	cld 23 inst
Emperor	Aug 4	B. bark	337	Buckminster	Frazar and Co	K'gawa, San F.	28th inst
Flora	Sept 26	B. bark	294	Williamson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	cld 23 inst
Fortune	Aug 23	Sia. bk	308	Struder	A. R. Tilby	S'tow & B'kok	Early
Frank	Oct 4	A. schr	187		Augustine Heard and Co		
Friesia Westphalia	July 26	Old. bk	454	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Garland	Oct 23	A. schr	113	Mullenhoff	Lindsay and Co		
Geelong	Oct 3	B. bark	396	Grate	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Gharra	Oct 18	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves		
Governor-General	Sept 14	B. str.	302	McQueen	Dent and Co	Hankow	cld 23 inst
Greta	Oct 19	Ha. bk	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Heilige Willibrordus	Oct 5	Du. bg	310	Van Kleve	T. Kroes and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Heloise	Aug 9	Fr. bk	367	Rougerie	Vaucher, Frères		
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Hotspur	Sept 11	A. ship	862	Johnson	Bull, Purdon and Co	Hongkong	20th inst
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitamcurte	F. Loureiro		
Jeddo	Oct 9	B. str.	469	Le Boutillier	Turner and Co		
Joseph Peabody	Aug 29	A. ship	1198	Witney	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co		
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemejer	Siemssen and Co.		
Kathay	Sept 26	A. ship	438	Stoddard	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Kate Carnie	Aug 23	B. ship	549	McLean	Gilman and Co	London	28th inst
Kin-tai-hin	Sept 13	Du. bk	300	Reyndert	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & B'tavia	cld 23 inst
Lanrick	Oct 18	B. brig	250	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	29th inst
Lansdowne	Sept 14	B. ship	715	Richardson	A. R. Tilby	London	Early
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathouy	Master		
Little Edith	Aug 18	B. ship	571	Carr	Olyphant and Co.		
Lucky Star	July 9	Sia. bk	300	Shields	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Macao	Oct 19	B. bark	327	Beher	T. Kroes and Co.		
Madras	Dec 24	B. ship	1237	West	Howard and Co	Hankow	29th inst
Magnolia	Oct 23	A. ship	648	Hunt	Frazar and Co.		
Malacca	Oct 16	B. bark	600	Garland	A. R. Tilby		
Mansfield	Sept 20	B. bark	378	Netherway	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Amoy	cld 23 inst
Mary Leo	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co	New York	Early
Maryland	Oct 14	A. bark	194	Godfrey	Frazar and Co.	Hankow	26th inst
Melbourne	Sept 14	Ha. bk	372	Jessen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 22 inst
Mirage	Sept 11	B. ship	718	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Fuchau	To-day
Ngapuhi	Aug 9	B. ship	545	Spence	Russell and Co		
Nordstern	Sept 20	Ha. bk		Schutt	Siemssen and Co.		
Nuevo Constante	Sept 28	Spa. bg	203	De Celago	A. R. Tilby	Manilla	Early
Nuevo Lepanto	Oct 17	Spa. bg	203	Sarria	F. Loureiro		
Ora	Oct 24	Ha. bg	154	Peters	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Padung Panjang	Aug 23	Du. sh.	600	Rehling	George Thorburn and Co.	Amoy	cld 24 inst
Paragon	July 29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Perseverant	Oct 24	Fr. bg	204	Doucet	Master	Hankow	cld 21 inst
Persia	Oct 2	B. ship	660	Fox	Frazar and Co	Amoy	Early
Prince Regent	Aug 23	B. ship	582	Ingram	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Pudel	Oct 11	Han. bk	388	Kalckloser	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	20th inst
Queen Bee	Aug 15	B. ship	726	Ginder	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Queen of May	Sept 10	B. bark	314	Frazar	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	Early
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Oct 20	Chi. str.	125	Hallpike	Master	Ningpo	cld 24 inst
Roseneath	Oct 20	B. brig	256	Tribbey	A. R. Tilby		
Saturnus	Oct 21	Ha. bk	296	Hauschild	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sea Forth	Aug 1	Sia. bk	307	Garson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Scotland	Oct 24	B. str.	759	Dundas	Russell and Co	Hankow	26 prox
Seng What	Sept 19	Sia. bk		Schmidt	A. R. Tilby	Bangkok	Early
Shandon	Oct 22	B. str.	114	Wighton	Moses and Co.	Ningpo	cld 25 inst
Shanghai	Sept 18	3 mas'ed B. schr	252	Roberts	A. R. Tilby		
Solomon Family	July 27	B. ship	760	Nicholls	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 21 inst
Spirit of the Deep	Aug 15	B. ship	629	Hewitt	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
St. Anne	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
Sucress	Aug 23	Sia. bk	386	Service	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & B'kok	Early
Syrian	Oct 16	B. bark	223	Stopher	A. R. Tilby	Ningpo	cld 24 inst
Ta Yung *Tug*		B. str.	124	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Tartar	Sept 26	A. ship	573	Balchen	Dow and Co.		
Teresa	Oct 23	B. bark	354	Statts	Russell and Co		
The Cedars	Sept 27	B. bark	356	Anderson	Chapman, King and Co	Liverpool	Early
Traveller	Oct 14	B. bark	462	Ellis	Lindsay and Co		
Vickery	Oct 20	A. bark	241	Brooks	Frazar and Co		
Victor	Oct 18	A. ship	746	Crowell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wagoola	Aug 10	B. ship	549	Forrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Wavelet	Sept 27	A. bark	299	Gates	Frazar and Co	Ningpo & Naski	To-day

99 *Merchant Vessels.*]

* With the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M hospital-sh.	..	..	..	Haydon	..
Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Creasy	60
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Rickards	60
Kestrel (73)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Huxham	60
Ringdove	H M st.-sloop	4	..	..	Craigie	200
Scout	H M steamer	21	..	..	J. Corbett	400
Starling (84)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Maitland	60
Confucius	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Thompson	..
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Lynch	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel { Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet }	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	136	..	Geary	..
Abrecht	H I R M disp.-bt	..	..	..	Pilkin	..
Griden	H I R M corvette	..	..	..	Copitoff	..
Nyalnick	H I R M g.-boat	..	..	..	Geitonhebin	..
Opritchnik	H I R M g.-boat	..	..	..	Sullivanoff	..
Svetlana	H I R M ship	50	..	..	Boutakoff	..
Don João I.	H F M corvette	..	..	..	Marques	..

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,594
... 13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,605
... 18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,843	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug. 2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
... 8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
... 20	*Polmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	889,191
... 22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
... 24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,074
Sept. 13	*Assyrian,*	555	London,	268,283		24,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	73,973		273,085	614,905
... 16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	569,290
... 28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,892	7,755		3,463	6,972	78,438		145,520	700,753
... 28	*Margaret Dundas,*	341	London,	357,179					357,179									357,179
... 30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,417
Oct. 2	*Raleigh,*	467	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,998	604,256
.. 23	*Wellington,*	402	Liverpool,						330,964								140,232	471,196
... 23	*Mallard,*	637	London,						608,103								75,459	683,562
... 23	*Solent,*	732	London,						508,307								304,595	812,902
	Spirit of the Deep,	629	London,						485,165								199,406	684,571

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	52,309	58,396	127,389	121,199	753,789	753,789
Sept. 28	*Leichardt,*	589	New York,		575	29,400			29,975	239,367	31,225	41,572	78,163	83,472	53,544		527,144	557,119

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Ten Lines and under, *One Tael;*—each additional line *One Mace.* One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

ORDERS—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

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